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SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1856.

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FERY IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Sept. 28, 1856. READING, Sept. 28, 1856.

The Great Fight in Pennsylvania—Border Ruffanium—
The Tactics of the Pseudo Democratic Party—Meeting at
Lancaster—A Specimen of the Commencement of these
Tactics in the Pennsylvania Elections—The Fraud Practised by the Know Nothinas—The Argument of the Highway Robber—Meeting at Reading—Forney's Argument in
Favor of Buchanan and Kamsas as Slave Stee, &c., &c.
The border ruffan spirit, as adopted by the provide The border rufflan spirit, as adopted by the pseudo emocratic party, not only reigns in Kansas, but il shows teelf as much as it dare do in Pennsylvania. Not only the nigger driving party rules in Kansas over freemen and muzzles them by force in that Territory, but it seeks to rule in Pennsylvania by the same ruffian-sem, and to crush, to put down, to intimidate them, by e same means which they have employed in Kansas, Il those who dare to differ from them-those who do not

cople do not rise up against their rulers until they Propie do not rise up against their rulers until they ure driven to it by oppression, by a determination to orce them to submit to measures of which they disapprove. The people at this great crisis have risen up in moral rising against men who have abused the power outded to them, who are determined to retain that ower by force, and who caringly threaten the American appeals that if they they them them that will resist copie that if they take it from them they will resist, hey will rebel, they will dissolve the Union. When uch a spirit is displayed by the men in power, it is Evident that the power of this great nation is lodged in bad bands, and that it is high time to take it from them, if t can be done; for it is difficult to wrest the power from the can be done; for it is difficult to wreat the power from bad hands and restere it to the people when once corrupt men have got hold of it. Having had it confided to them for a limited time, they think it is their indisputable right, and that they ought to keep it forever. It is time to take the power out of the hands which now grasp it, if it can tie done. It can be done if the people of Pennsylvania are true to themselves and to their former professions and principles. Formerly they voted for the democratic party, because it was the party which went for sound po-litical principles; but now that it stands upon a different the border ruffian party—the disunion, nullification party, they cannot conscientiously go for it at this election. The power of the people is now lodged in bad hands, and the me has arrived to deprive them of it, and give it to nose who are pledged to respect the voice of the people, and not to put it down by ruffianism and bogus laws enacted by ruffian force and violence. When a party in d threaten what evils and ruin they will bring upon he country if power is not again committed to their hands, such a spirit is direct and open rebellion against the people and their rights. It is an overthrow of the great ation of American liberty. It is a denial to the people of the right of self-government. It is the death knell of re-publicanism and of the American republic. We are no ger a republic if we cannot change our rulers when

stead of their man—a man whom they have tied hand and foot to do their will, whose conscience they have they tell us that if we do not elect their man, they will throw the great American republic. For such a spirit or such threats, if for no other cause, they deserve to be buried from power by an indignant people. They bave displayed this spirit in the course and policy they have pursued in Kansas, and at the present moment they They are curaged that the people should dare to think for themselves; they even call it treason when the Ameby their representatives, in opposition to the will of the demagogues in power Where they can do it, they put down the people by force and violence, and threatenings, and will not let them vote, and so express their opinions. They so this in Virginia, where they will not suffer the Incr so this in Virginia, where they will not saffer the people to have a Fremont toket, and to vote for Fremont. Now, when men act in this violent and outrageous manner, purjug down by violence all that is opposed to them, it is bypocity most impudent and unblushing for such men to proclaim themselves the friends of liberty, of the constitution and of the Union.

I have seen the spirit of the party in power in Pennsylvania, and can declare that it is the same they have shown in Kamsas. Their pish is this, they will arm the rowdles at their command—they will begin and use violence—they will about to excite, provoke and bring on

tion are the instruments they make use of to gain their ends.

I was witness to a scene in Lancaster, in which they showed the track they are going upon, and that it is force and vicience and intimination. There was a Fremont meeting on Friday evening last, in the centre square of the city of Lancaster, at which the Hon. Mr. Blaine, from the State of Maine, was addressing the people. I witnessed how they attempted to disturb this meeting, and dissolve it by vicience. They got out the fire engines, and a gaing of row-dies, with bells and horns and trumpets, ran to and fro through the meeting, making it impossible to hear the speaker by their histous yells and abouts. To whom does this rufficient meeting, which has bring this evil spirit, this floight course of action into the midst of our elections: Who are they that thus seek to disturb the peace of Americans when assembled in public to discuss their rights? Who are they who thus lay the axe to the root of American iberty, by seeking to prevent freedom of speech at elections?

Let the lasts answer for themselves. On the evening

elections: acts answer for themselves. On the evening previous, when Mr. Cove, of Georgia, was stemping it for pre-slavery and for the visitent extension of slavery in Kansas, not a voice of the thousands who leathed his doctrines was raised to interrupt him. The people heard him patiently, orderly, quietly, and with entire good naturel toleration.

patiently, orderly, quietly, and with entire good naturely coleration.

This fact speaks. There was no spirit of border rollings among the people when the most outrageous misrepresentations and false colorings were made by the party in power.

Another speaking fact. When at the Fremont meeting above meetioned the people were interrapted in the exercise of their rights, is hearing and expressing freely their opinions, the border ruffanism was on one side only: it was shown by the party in power only, and the people did not resultate; they bere it patiently they reaconed, they taked, they said it was a shame, but they did not exhibit the same apirit—no, not even under provocation and it suit.

nod it sult.

Now, the whole thing, confensed, may be summed

exhibit the same spirit—to, not even under provocation and it sult.

Now, the whole thing, confensed, may be summed the in these words:—

When the border ruillans meet to coax the people to join to supporting violence and ruillansem, and giving to it another lease of power, the people let them alone, and they have freedom of speech and of opinion. But when the people meet to ducuaz, peacedably, their rights, their interests and the merits of their rulers, they, the party in power, will not let them meet in peace, and will not let them exercise freely and peacedably their rights, the consider these things, and to put down at the polis—at the State election and every election—the men who, under the false color of democrats, are inaugurating a new era in America; the era of violence and universal slavery. The people can wrest the power from those who have abused it in Kanusa, and wno are prepared to abuse it nearer home, if they act faithfully at the polis. And no doubt Pennsylvania will do so, and be haithful to herself and to the Ceiton.

The utmost activity of electioneering reigns now over Peousylvania in every county, in every down, the streets. Stars meetings are continually assembling. To-morrow (Monday) there will be a great Fremont mass meeting here in Reading, at which Mr. Hanks will speak, and on Thursday there will be two toroning in processions—one of the Americaus, and the other of the so called democrats. The course of the Americaus, in their electioneering for Fillmore, is inexplicable. They put forth all the doctrines of the republicans; they advocate these doctrines with zeal in their papers, they give the for Fillmore is not pledged, and to give Kanusa to freedom and free labor. On the contrary, Fillmore is as much sold to a section of the Linion as Rachanas. In point of subserviency to the opprosers of Kanusas, Fillmore is identical with Buchanan—is the same man. What a fraud, then, it is for Fillmore to seek his election by appearing to reprobate and reprove the very course and policy which he

means of these deciarations, and because they are led to suppose that Fillmore goes against the policy and conduct of the present administration. But they will find out that they are voting for the policy of the administration and for the Cincinnati platform; because Fillmore, if elected, would not dare to pursue any other policy than that which slone would ratisfy certain Southern fire-eaters and Hotspur demagogues. All the candidates, except Fremont, are bound if elected, to carry on the government under their especial auspices and cictation.

The notorious Forney was here on Saturday evening, and made a speech at a democratic meeting, in which as strongly urged the necessity of voting for Buchansu, as the only means of preserving the Union. Taking the curron Mr. Fillmore in his albany speech, he argued that if Fremont was elected the South would not submit, bu would break up the Union: ergo, to save the Union you must vote for Buchansa. This is, in plain language, the argument of the highway robber why you should give him up your money. He says: "Four money or your life"—If you would to save your life give up your money there was another argument Mr. Forney produced which excited much surprise, and was noted and marked by several persons present. It was this, viz.: that to hope by the election of Fremont to make Kansas a free State, was idle, and a vain expectation; for, said he, if such a thing were attempted by Fremont to make Kansas a free State. The South, he said, would wade knee deep in blood in Kansas, and would rade in blood up to their horse! well in their forces to oppose the attempt to make Kansas a free State. The South, he said, would wade knee deep in blood in Kansas, and would rade in blood up to their horse! well-elies, vather than submit to lose Kansas for a slaw Stade. Ergo, said he, (and this was the cherus and burden of his tong), vote for Buchanan, if you with to present the clusion of blood.

With such arguments the democracy of Pennsylvania are to be carried to the polls by Mr. Forney,

for Mr. Buchanan. Such arguments are only ht for sneep and exen.

Pennsylvania will surely go for Fremont, if any faith is to be had in signs and symptoms. The democratic party is already downhearted and discomforted; there is no enthusiasm in their numerous meetings. Their drums and fies, and fireworks and whiskey, cannot rouse up any—they only rouse up rowdyism, fury and madness. In travelling across the country in a private conveyance to Reading, and stopping at every place on the road, I dound the people everywhere—in every village, farmhouse and factory—in favor of liberty and Fremont, with only two exceptions, in Berks county. One cheering symptom is that the school children are everywhere f r Fremont.

active and energetic superintendent of the Eric Railroad, llum, Fsq., was prepared yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, for a general strike of the entire body of engineers on the road from one end to the other. He was ments as the exingencies of the occasion required, he calmly waited coming events. His object was not only to supply the places of engineers who, in blindly following the lead of certain disaffected ringleaders, described their pests, but to protect his new men in their duties from violence. In every thing he succeeded admirably, and in his success every railroad company in the country has cause for congratulation. This is the second attempt of the kind on this read within the past two years. The first was at the time when Mr. McCallum had just entered upon his duties as superintendent, and the affatrs of the read were in a disordered condition. Notwithstanding these difficulties, he quelled the disturbance, theugh at considerable expense and interruption to the business of the road. This time his resources were ample for any emergency, and the result has shown him to be a perfect Napoleon in generalship. He was ready for any movement on the part of the belignerents. He secretly distributed a police force at every station, the whole under the direction of the United States Marshals and made every train returning on Saturday a mail train, so as to bring them under the protection of the United States government. This being done, the next thing was to provide engineers to step on to every engine abandoned by the former driver.

At six o'clock yesterday morning all these arrangements had been prefetted.

vide engineers to step on to every engine abandoned by the former driver.

At six o'clock yesterday morning all these arrangements had been perfected, and the regular early trains moved out as usual, and it looked as though the old engineers had come to the second sober thought, till twelve o'clock brought a change. At that hour about orty old hands left their engines, and then the wire precautions of Mr. superintendent McCallum were found available. As the old engineers stepped off, new ones steeped on; and the police lorce, with their badges exposed, stepped forward for the protection of the new hands and the company's property. Their services were fortunately not required. The moral effect of the measures adopted were sufficient, and the old engineers saw at once that they had been frustrated in any attempt to interrupt the operations of the road. They received a lesson that they will never forget. We feel sorry that many worthy men have been led into this difficult by the advice of dishonest leaders, and we hope it will operate favorably upon this and among other class of mechanics throughout the country. Strikes by a combination of employes can never be submitted to by any corporation. They always have been and always will be failures. Every railroad engineer who does not like the reles of any railroad congany where he is employed has the right to leave and do better if pessible, but all combinations must be put down at any sacrible. Mr. McCallum has rendered the railroad interest agreet service, and the probability is that we shall not hear of another strike on the Eric Railroad on Friday last.

Bundane Paradae — The fall parade of the First Brigade General Spicer commanding, took place on Friday last.

BRIGADE PARADE - The fall parade of the First Brigade

General Spicer commanding, took This brigade is made up as follows:-	
First Regiment	Men. 279
Total	9 179

target excursion of the Harato Guard took place on Wednesday, the lat inst. The company was officered as

follows:	-					
Captain.			 ** **		Wm. G. Cowle	a.
	cnant		 		Jno. Foley.	
	0.	****	 		James Lynch.	
	Serge	ant.	 	*****	H. Pritchard.	
24	co.		 		C. Sackmeister	ř.

the employes of the HERAID establishment, who associate together once a year for the purpose of having a "day's shooting" for sundry valuable prines given a "day's shooting" for sundry valuable primes given them by their friends, and enjoying a dinner, for which, with great magnanimity, they pay themselves. The scene of the firing was the Red House, Hariem and, after having spent a few hours at this agreeable exercise for a cold day, the company adjourned to the dinner table. An inspection of the target proved that all but two of the company won prizes. On returning to the city, the company were marched to the Everett House, Union square, to pay their respects to the Everett House, Union square, to pay their respects to the Everett House, Union square, to pay their respects to the Everett House, Union square, to pay their respects to the two the two the two the two the two the form after which the company were dismissed, all satisfied that they had had a pleasant time. The following is a list of the prizes:—

Prize.	Donor,	Winner.
Sib check	Robert Honner	Thos. Atkinson.
\$20 gold piece	Person & Brooks	H. Pritchard.
Swi in clothing	James Gaunt	John Foley.
Pressing case	Hiram Walbridge	
\$20 overcoat	Smith Bros	
\$20 overcost	A (inest	
\$10 gold piece	Persse & Brooks	
\$10 gold piece	Geo. Ross	
Gold Jocket	P. McHagh	
Gold penest	H. H. Gunter	J. Bailey.
Filter caster	Ashe & Nichols	R. Burchill.
\$10 gold piece	J. H. Bailey	Jerry Leary.
Silver pitcher		
Silver pitcher	A Friend.	J. F. Watson.
ellver cake basket.	L. Ventura	J. Shekmoister.
Silver cake backet	J. J. Lightbody	F. Cunningham.
Silver rake basket.	J. Lynch	J. R. Carmichae
endd locket ring	J. P. Morne & Co	Ewd. Britton.
20 gold plece	J. Rowe.	J. Lynch.
To gold piece		M. Cunningham
\$5 gold piege	Clifton & Marry	John Quinlan.
Good locket	H. Mooper	H. Magness.
Sliver gobles	J. P. Williams	J. Metlann.
Filver goblet	S. Vates.	John Ryan.
Four dollars	S. W. Gasking	Geo. Tysen.
Zenses schmapps	W. Wolle	M. Donovan.
Hex of sognra	J. Evans	J. Upham
Bratt	J. Howell.	R. D. Dack.
Hataran	P McKenna	
Hal.	S. Empenschett	tion Bush
Hatarran	D. H. Gould	W. G. Cowles.
\$2.50 gold piece	C. H. Layton	R. Harrison.
\$10 gold piece	H. Glendenning	T. Leary.
View of Ningara	Holmes,	N. W. Young.
Case Lon. cor. gin.	Messenger & Co	W. Richardson
Life of Franklin.		

Wreath lane Leard E. Carpenter.

Target Wm Fowler. Company

The Coughian Gards, Captain Hicken, paraded lifty
miskets, and shot for thirty prizes, at the River House. From in the Erosem Avanus -Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the alarm of fire for the Third district was caused by the discovery of fire in the ready made clothing store, kept by Joseph Lewis, at No. 213 & Eighth avenue, corner of Twenty arst street. The fire was found burning the beard partition dividing the boot and shoe store of George Bonaldson. The most extensive burning of the shelving and partition appears to be on the side of the boot and shoe store. The upper part of the house was occupied by several poor families, who had considerable difficulty in escaping down stairs without sufficiation, as too premises were filled with dense smoke. The firemen were very quickly at work, and succeeded in putting out the fire before it extended beyond the stores. The stock of clothing was damaged principally by water, and considerable damage was caused to the boots and shoes by fire and water. Mr. Lewis has an insurance upon his stock to the amount of \$4,500, equally divided in its following insurance companies: "Ritgars, Irving, and New York Equitable. Mr. Donaldson is insured for \$2,500 in the Stoytesant and Sowery Insurance Companies. The total less might be estimated at about \$1,000. The Fire Marshal was early at the premises, and wift, so doubt, toly investigate the sitair.

The LATE THE DESTRUCTION STREET—Recovery or a

1	Holder c. Byron b. Rich-	
531	ards 10 hit wicket b. Richards.,	
d	F. Bennett c. Buchanan	
8	b. Richards 8 c. Byron b. Richards	31
g	Labon c. Bray b. Rich-	
t	ards 0	
	Parker c. Elliott b. Rich-	
t	ards 6 b. Byron	8
	R. Bennett b. Richards . 4 not out	B
	Applin b. Richards 7 Hartshorn c. Prestog b.	
-	Richards 0	
	Chadwick c. and b. By-	
0	ron	
-	J. Eastman not out 3	
+		
7	E. Russell run out 0 b. Byrot	ič
		_
5	Total 94 Total	72
•	NEW YORK CLUB.	
i	First Innings.	
t	Preston c. Iabon b. Holder	
	Byron b. E. Russell	H
d	Buchanan I. b. w. b. Holder	4
	Spivey b. Holder	-
	Barrison run out	ŀ
	Wilson b. E. Russell	í
•	Tower b. E. Russell	П
	Richards b. Hoider	12
3	Bray not out	
0	Elliott b. E. Russell	3
a .	Byes 3, wides 2	d
		ø
1	Total	6

Henry c. Wallen b. Ste-	Ē.,		
vens	0	b. Mack	
James b. Mack	8	c. Ely b. Stevens	
Brooks c. and b. Stevens	1	b. Mack	
D. Clear b. Mack	4	b. Mack	
J. Eastmend b. Stevens.	0	c. Mack b Sterens	
Pick b. Mack	2	c. Spencer b. Stevens	
Clear, Jun., c. Mack b.	- 6	er epineer o. ererenari.	
Stevens	4	b. Stevens	1
Hollely not out	0	c. Bainbridge b. Stevens	ā
Leg bye 1, wide 1	2		1
	_		-
Total	37	Total	
11800		N CLER	
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Mack b. Brooks	5	b. Peck	-
	10	c. and b. Brooks	2
Bainbridge b. Brooks	o	run out	
Douglass b. Hartshorn	0	b. Brooks	
	11	b. Peck	
Grant c. Pick b. Harts-			=
born	4	c. Curry b. Peck	
Jingle b. Brooks	0	not cut	П
Alexander c. Hartshorn		***************************************	-
b. Brooks	2	not out	
Henry c. Brooks b.	•	***************************************	-
Hartshorn	0		
Ely not out	ŏ	b. Brooks	- 1
Sweetland run out	4	b. Brooks	
Byes 6, l. b. 1	+	Leg byes	
20 to 0, 1. 0. 1	-	ref eles	
Total	122	Total	6
			371

which is so superior to the less scientific game of base ball, popular as it is amongst Americans.

Particulars of the Fires in the Woods in Now York.—Thursday, the 18th of September, says the Elmira Advertiser, will be marked in black in the calendar of many persons in Allegany, Chantanque, Cattaragus, Eric, Ningara, Steuben, and many other western counties in this State, and M'Kean, Potter and Eric counties in Pennsy Ivanis: for on that day more property was destroyed by fires, in the different localities named, than on any other day within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." For many weeks previous to that time an excessive drouth had prevailed in all parts of the section of country referred to, and fires had been raging in the woods in all quarters. On Thursday, the 18th, the wind was very high, and the fires spread in every direction, running through the fields, sweeping houses, barns, fences and everything combustible, before it. All of ou exchanges from the western counties in this State containmore or less particulars of the ravages of the fires their several localities, some of which we have airead noticed. In Cattaragus county the fires seem to haven been very destructive. We learn the following particulars from the Olean Adventiser of Friday last.—Frantiss Bapington, on Harkell creek, part Olean, lost three barns, with all his hay, grain, farming implements, to, together with some fence. Mr. B's loss is not less than \$2,500, on which there was no insurance. Other persons on Maskell creek, part of the colling, and everything excepting a shingle machine, barrely escaping with the rive of his children. Mr. Evans lost his house and all his large energie in the well. Shubel Parish lost his bouse had all his hay, grain, farming implements, to, together with some fence. Mr. B're loss is not less than \$1,000, on the first of the scientists, belonging to Maskeld, lost the first parts of McKean ceonty. Blade over this children in the research with some and on the list.

The disca were also very destru

rival, had ceared almost to exist. The people welcomed the election of Frankin Ferere, and it the administration had been guided by justice and good faith, it would have continued to receive the united apport of the people. Territery lying in the heart of the American continent. Mr. Wilson was here interrupted by the arrival of the Floneer Club with music, banners and new axes.

Resuming, the continued—The interruption, he said, was agreeable to him, and he was sure it must be to them. He liked that motic—

Let the mechanism of the for freedom. He up to it. They had had many opportunition in the up to it. They had had many opportunition in the country to strike for freedom, but never so grand a one as the present. He here charged the democratic party of the country with the crime of taking 500,000 square miles of the public domain, concernate to freedom, and consigning it to slavery. The democratic party, in obedience to the comman of the slave propaganitats, selzed that Territory and laid it as a voilve power at the feet of the slave power. Mr. Pierce and Mr. Douglass hoped thereby to win per of the North rose against the administration, and now that administration was a toathed and abborred and scorned thing in this republic. Applause, President Pierce beoped to have been renominated, but he was hurled out of the Chorinati Convention, and he hope were blasted and blighted. The slave power, however, was a political and moral curse, and he hen thanked (od that it did cared in the Sente of the Chorinatic Convention, and he hope were blasted and blighted. The slave power, however, was a political and moral curse, and he hen thanked (od that it did cared in the Sente of the Chorina and the Chorina and the Sente of the Chorina and the Chorina and the Sente of the Chorina and the Chorina and the Sente of the Chorina and the Chorina and the Sente of the Chorina and the Chorina and the Sente of the Chorina and the Chorina a

MOUNING, OCTOBER 5, 18-56.

Million State of the property of t

The Rev. David Moore, D. D., the eldest sou of the late Bishop Moore, of Virginia, died on Tuesday evening, at the rectory of St. Andrew's thurch, Staten Island, in the 70th year of his age, and 48th year of his rectorable on Staten Island. Dr. Moore was highly esteemed for his many excellences, and his loss will be severely felt by his parishoners. We learn that the reverent gentleman has been for some time sillicied with dropy, and has required the daily attendance of his physician, Br. Clark, of Factory ville, for an operation necessary to prolong his life.

who have experienced these things before, are expecting every moment to have another alock on a little grander scale than the previous ones.

Personal Intelligence.

The Springfield, Mass., Republican of the 2d instant says.—Colonel Craig, the head of the Ordinance Department of the army, has been on a visit to the armory here this week. Robert C. Winthrop and wife, of Boston, passed through Springfield yesterday an route from New York. N. P. Banks and Henry Wilson passed through Springfield yesterday an route from New York. N. P. Banks and Henry Wilson passed through to Boston last night, taking support at the Massanett House. They return to Pennsylvania next week. Governor Gardner and suite also took support at the Massanett House. They return to Pennsylvania next week. Governor Gardner and suite also took support at the Massanett House.

The bealth of Dr. Kane, the distinguished arctic explorer, is much impeired. He intends to take a trip to Europe for the purpose of restoring it and will leave this country on Weinnesday next, the 8th instant.

Americans registered at the banking office of the American European Express and Exchange Couppay, Paris from Sestember 11 to september 18, 1850.—

R. C. Britt, C. Townsond and lady J. H. Wood, S. Trim, Capt. D. Lines, E. W. Forbank, J. R. Dickson, De. C. Allen, E. L. Gorning, J. Larague, H. R. Angus and lady, T. W. Bole, B. Dillen, John Ransall, C. W. Field, J. G. Gaulir, New York James Chase, S. A. Green, Massachusetts, H. C. Kirk, Nayaland, John Lambert, G. Benker and Lady, Ponnsylvania Dr. T. G. Comstock, Missouri, E. B. Harris and family, Louisiana.

ARRIVALD.

At the Carendon—J. D. Alken and Barslly, Charleston, R. C. Jehn P. Doyle, San Francisco: W. C. Frazer, Virginia Thomas Rodgers, Kingston, Jamaica Mr. and Mrs. Thom. Magrah, Canada: Geo. H. Lerminne, R. K. Swift, Chicago: Roi. Drammer, England; Geo. F. Barskw, Boston, Samele, Riv. Andrews, Mrs. Low. Sandy, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Low. England; James D. Fowler, Cabs: Miss. M. Prenner, Week, Mr. Sandy, Mrs. Massale